THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY CANNON & SPENCER. | A Weekly Family Newspaper---Devoted to National and State Politics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intelligence, &c. | TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

Volume 3. SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1856. Number 43.

DR. A. M. NESBITT

OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.

Salisbury, May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

DR. CAHRLES T. POWE

HAVING permanently located in salisbury, respectfully tenders his profesional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.

Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. tf14.

DR. SWANN

HAS settled PERMANENTLY in Salisbury and offers his professional services to the tciizens.

His Office is opposite the Post Office, over Col. A. W. Buis' Confectionary, where he can be fonnd unless professionally engaged.

June 20, 1855. 5—tf.

DR. H. KELLY

HAVING removed to Statesville, offers his professional services to the public.

Office on main street, opposite the Methodist Church.

May 25, 1855 52—tf.

Dr. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN

A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE,

HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his *Professional Services* to the people of the surrounding country.

Rowan Co., Nov 3, 1855. 23—6m.

W. P. ELLIOTT,

(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C)

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders for Merchandize, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.

June 1. 1855. 1—4mt 1y.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD.

Commission Merchant

AND AGENT FOR

Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.

LIBERAL advances made on Consiguments of Produce to my address for sale,

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

S L Dowell, | R A Rogers, | W D Dowell.

of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.

FACTORS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE PRESENT great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.

☞ BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN. ☜

Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

G. A. NEUFFER. R. E. HENDRIX

NUEFFER & HENDRIX,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

AUGUST, 9, 1855. 11—1y.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Upland and Sea Island Cotton

AND RICE

Factors,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

Merchants,

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills. Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits Terpentine Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.

Nov. 20 24.

W. H. MARSH,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

PETER W. HINTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

TOWN POINT,

NORFOLK, VA.

Special Attention Paid to Selling *Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,*

To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

REFER TO

H. L. ROBARDS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.
CHAS. L. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.
J. G. B. ROULACK, Esq., Raleigh N. C.
GEO. W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
WM. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.

August 16, 1855.

SATGE **HOUSE.**

AT the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of *FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES*, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington Jamestown and Greensboro'.

Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

GRAND LECTURER.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.

May 29, 1855. 1—tf.

DR. J. J. SUMMEREL,

HAS removed to his Office at his residence where he will be happy to receive professional or personal calls from his friends.

N. B. There are many persons indebtedso me by account, and have been for several years I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which *must* be done by May Court, else I shall look out for a collector.

Jan. 29, 1856. 33 —tf.

Dr. A. Torrence,

HAS removed to the former residence of Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Esq., known as the McDonald place, two miles east of Third Creek Church, offers his professional services to the public.

February 26, 1856. 37—6m.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT

BAKER & OWEN,

ARE still carrying on the Manufactory of **Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,** one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Robards' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Guttering, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

A large supply of TIN WARE constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.

STILLS kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of

COOK--STOVES

of the most approved and latest improved patterns, among which is the MORNING STAR, (four sizes,) for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.

February 19, 1856. 36—tf.

TO SHIPPERS.

HUGH L. TINLEY & CO,

(SUCCESSORS TO TINLEY AND HERRON,)

Receiving and Forwarding Agents,

AND

GENE RAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 Exchange Street, South Atlantic Wharves,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

GIVE their personal attention to the sale of Cotton as customary, or by special contract, all other kinds of Produce and Manufactures, and make prompt returns of the same, for 2½ per cent. commission.

We will CONTINUE, as heretofore, to give our special attention to the Receiving and Forwarding of all goods consigned to us, for 10 cents per package.

Machinery, large packages of Furniture, &c., charged in proportion to trouble and responsibility, for advancing freights and charges, 2½ per cent.

☞ Persons shipping Goods or Produce through this house, may rely upon their interest being POSITIVELY PROTECTED, both against over-charge and loss of goods.

We have in no instance nor will we detain any goods for freight and charges.

We would respectfully beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen, with whom we have had business transactions:

John Caldwell, President of S. C. R. R., Columbia.

U. Passailaigue, Sup. of Public Works, Columbia.

F. W. McMaster, Librarian of S. C. College, Columbia.

P. W. Fuller, Columbia.

John King, jr., S. C. R. R. Agent, Charleston.

Henry Missroon, Agent of New York Steamers.

Holmes & Stoney, Agents of New York Sailing Packets.

H. F. Baker & Co., Agents of Baltimore and Philadelphia Sailing Packets.

J. W. Caldwell, Agent of Baltimore Steamers and Boston Sailing Packets.

July 13, 1855. 7—6m.

NEW FIRM.

McNEELY, MOCK & GAITHER

HAVE taken the old stand of Jenkins, Roberts & Co., and will continue the Mercantile business in all its branches, as heretofore done by the old firm, and are now receiving a good assortment of

Goods

FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

which will be sold very cheap. We solicit the attention of the old customers and public generally, who are respectfully invited to call and examine our Goods, as bargains will be sold.

Jan. 22, 1856. 32-tf.

POETRY.

The following, entitled "Watch, Mother," is beautiful—one of those little gems which touch the heart—

Mother! watch the little feet
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Ranging cellar, shed and hall,
Never count the moments lost,
Never mind the time it costs;
Little feet will go astray,
Guide them mother, while you may.

Mother! watch the little hand
Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay.
Never dare the question ask,
"Why to me this weary task?"
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother! watch the little tongue
Prattling eloquent and wild,
What is said, and what is sung,
By the happy, joyous child.
Catch the word while yet unspoken;
Stop the vow before 'tis broken;
This same tongue may yet proclain
Blessings in a Saviour's name.

Mother! watch the little heart
Beating soft and warm for you;
Wholesome lessons now impart;
Keep, O keep that young heart true,
Extricating every weed,
Sowing good and precious seed;
Harvest rich you then may see,
Ripening for Eternity.

MR. CLINGMAN'S ADDRESS.

Below we make some extracts from the address of Hon. T. L. Clingman to his constituents of the 8th District. After reviewing the encroachments of the North upon the South, and showing that the abolitionists opposed the Kansas act because it was a measure that acknowledged our rights. Mr. Clingman says:

"As it is our high duty to make a fair effort to maintain if possible, the existing Union of States, what ought we to do in the approaching presidential contest? Let us take a survey of the field of action and of the combatants in it. The old whig party (as you remember, I predicted some years ago would be the case) no longer exists. For the last twelve months it has not had friends enough in any one State of the Union to raise a banner in its name. Its former members have either gone into other organizations or are waiting to take some new position. In the North most of them have united with the abolitionists and free-soil democrats, and formed a sectional party which is held together mainly by its hostility to the South. In fact, its only leading principle is anti slavery. It has adopted the designation of "republican party," although it is more commonly called the black republican party. The latter designation is the more appropriate, not only because while it is devoted to the elevation of the negroes, it ignores, disregards, and contemns the rights of white men, but also because it is a counterfeit. Mr. Jefferson once said that old federalists would attempt to get into power by stealing the name of republican, and his prediction has been verified in our day. The leading principle of our revolutionary struggle, and also that of the old republicans of Jefferson's day, was the question of the people in each locality to govern themselves, and this great privilege is now denied by this party which seeks at the same time to deprive the white men of the territories of the right of self-government, and to put negroes on a level with them, and thus to raise the former to a higher station than God Almighty has fitted them for. If their policy could be carried into practice, you and I know, fellow citizens, that the experiment would merely end in the degredation and destruction of the whole race. The candidate for such a party, whoever he may be, can have no claims to your support.

A second association, whose candidate is already in the field, is the know-nothing or American party. Twelve months ago it seemed formidable in its organization and numbers. When assembled in convention, however, last June, it is well known that on the adoption of its platform condemning further slavery agitation, the delegates of twelve northern States, wherein its strength chiefly lay, seceded from the party. In the recent convention of last month, however, the same delegations came back and succeeded, by a large majority, in repealing and striking out the identical section which they had objected to, and obliged southern members, in their turn, to leave the convention. It then nominated Fillmore and Donelson for the first and second officers of the government. Mr. Fillmore, it is conceded, has no strength in the North. This is in part owing to the fact that he, in accordance with a plain constitutional provision, placed his signature to the fugitive-slave act, and subsequently, in obedience to his official oath, endeavored to carry it out. He has been so generally repudiated, that I have not heard the first individual express the opinion that he can get a single electoral vote in a free State. In the South he has stood on much better ground; but his position on the pending question is unknown, and he is essentially weakened by being the nominee of the know-nothings, should he accept. In fact, if he be a member of the order, as seems to be established, he would be bound by his oath to carry out the wishes of the grand council, in which the North has the control. Waiving, however, these objections, there is another which is controlling.—Even if Mr. Fillmore should carry the several Northern States claimed for him, he could not thereby succeed. The only effect of dividing the southern vote, would be to throw the election into the House of Representatives. The recent election of Speaker by that body shows what would be the result of a presidential contest. If the so called national know-nothings had voted for our candidate, Gov. Aiken, he would have been certainly elected. Even as it is, had received on the last ballot the five votes of that party which he did get on the day previous, he would have beaten his competitor, Mr. Banks, an avowed know-nothing—not to speak of three others, two of whom were from slave States, who might have been counted on. Should the presidential election devolve on the House, there will either be no election at all, or the black republicans must succeed. It seems quite probable, therefore, that the northern delegates in the know-nothing convention, permitted Mr. Fillmore to be nominated to effect this result. As they were able to repeal the old platform, they evidently had strength to have defeated him, and it seems probable that they got out of the way, or connived at his nomination, to give the black republican candidate a double chance, so that if he should fail before the people, he might succeed in the House.—As votes, therefore, given for Mr. Fillmore, under such circumstances, would merely be thrown away, it is not probable that even in the South, he will carry a single State.

The great antagonist, therefore, of the anti-slavery party must be the nominee of the democracy. That party has been essentially modified within the last few years. In its convention of 1852, it adopted for the first time a recognition of the resolutions of the Virginia legislature of 1798, the imbodiment of the creed of the old republican party of Jefferson; and, subsequently, it has affirmed most strongly, on all occasions, principles sustaining the rights of the South and the equality of the States. While thus acting, however, during the late struggles, so many of its members left it that it is conceded that it would have been beaten in almost every State in the Union but for the assistance of patriotic whigs who have marched to its support. Encouraged by these accessions, standing firmly on the principles of the genuine republican party of the olden time, and conscious that the destiny of the country depends on its action, it is marshalling its ranks, and is ready to go into battle with unusual ardor, and a confidence worthy the great cause in which it is engaged. Is it not entitled to the support of all conservative and patriotic men?

Let us, fellow-citizens, examine this point calmly and fairly. I will first address myself to the members of the old whig party. You, as such, are of course, not under the slightest obligation to go for the nominee of the know-nothing convention, because that convention denounced both the whig and democratic parties as corrupt, and proclaimed that it had "arisen on the ruins of both," and in spite of their opposition. But some of you may feel reluctant, after having acted against the democratic party so long, to go into a union. To show that this can be done with propriety, and without any loss of self-respect, let us recur to the past action of our own party in one State. After the right to elect the governor was conferred on the people, the first nominee of the whigs was Edward B. Dudley, who had formerly been an old Jackson democrat.—Their next nominee for the same office was John M. Morehead, who used to declare in his speeches that he was one of the old Jackson captains, and that he had three times been on the Jackson ticket as elector. Surely, when the old whig party took up these men and elected them, it did not suppose that they had done wrong in going from one party to another. The two last senators representing the whigs, were Messrs. Mangum and Badger. Mr. Mangum was originally elected a senator by the Jackson party, and after he changed ground and united with the whigs he was twice re-elected by them to the Senate. Mr. Badger, too, was at one time chairman of the Jackson Central Committee of the State, but after he joined the whigs this did not prevent their twice electing him to the Senate. These things show that in the judgment of the whig party, a man's changing his associations from good motives did not render him unworthy of the highest confidence. When Mr. Clay was before the people of North Carolina in 1832 he only received some five thousand votes; yet in 1844 he carried the State by a decided majority—showing that about half of its citizens had changed their position. I might multiply instances as to both parties in all the States. It is the highest duty of a patriot to act according to the existing circumstances for the good of his country.

But if some of you should feel a strong repugnance to acting with the democratic party, remember that when you were most opposed to it, Martin Van Buren was its executive champion, Thomas H. Benton was its congressional leader, and Francis P. Blair the editor of its official central organ. Those men are now, with many others like them; outside of the democratic party, and hostile to it.—Will you join these persons in making war on the true men? This is the position of things: that the old democratic party is divided now, and you must, therefore, decide whether you will act with the free-soil wing or the sound republicans. This is the real point for you to decide. Will you allow old prejudices to influence you on so great an issue? If you were as jurors, about to decide the pettiest dispute between two of your neighbors, you would be ashamed to let prejudice against one of them influence you in the slightest degree; and when the great interests of the country are at stake will you be less fair?

I would, in the next place, address a few words to you who are members of the American or know-nothing party. Twelve months ago there seemed to be a gulf almost impassible between you and those with whom I am acting. In the first place, yours was a secret political organization, which required its members to deny knowledge and deny certain truths. This was regarded by us as demoralizing and mischievous in the extreme, but the objection is said to have been removed by the abolition of all secrecy. In the next place, your members were bound by obligations to vote as the councils, &c., might direct; and this was regarded by us as directly hostile to the right of suffrage in the citizen necessary to self-government; but this has, at least in many places, been abrogated, and all tests and obligation are said to have been annulled.—A third great objection was the interference with religion in the proscription of Roman Catholics, &c.; but this, too, has generally been abandoned; and the last grand council at Philadelphia, by a majority vote, admitted the Roman Catholic delegates from Louisiana. These three great barriers have therefore, already been broken down. What remains, then of your peculiar views? An amendment by Congress of the naturalization laws. Admitting for argument, that this may be a matter of importance, surely you will agree with me that it is not to be brought in comparison with a question of the existence of the government itself. Had you not all rather that our system should move on as formerly under the existing naturalization laws than be brought into serious peril? What would you think of a man who, when his dwelling had taken fire, instead of attempting to extinguish the flame, should occupy himself with removing insects from it? Ought we to imitate the conduct of the Jews, who, when their city was besieged by the Roman army, continued to wrangle and dispute with each other until it was taken and destroyed?

But you say that you do not wish foreigners to hold office in this country. In point of fact; they do not hold as many of the offices as their proportional numbers might entitle them to. After all, however, is it not more important that the offices should be filled with persons who will discharge the duties, than that any particular set of people shall have them? How many of the fifteen thousand voters in our district are likely to hold office? I have no doubt that at least five hundred men were induced to join your organization in our district by such representations, and perhaps no one of them will realize the possession of any desirable office.—The truth is, this clamor is kept up by a few designing office-seekers in the country, who hope, by these means, to derive advantage; whereas the great body of the tax-paying people have no interest beyond a good administration of official duties.

Certain politicians are clamorous against some of the appointments of the present administration. It may be true that the President, like most of his predecessors, has made mistakes in this respect; but is this to be weighed against the bold and patriotic stand maintained by him and his friends in defence of the rights of the weaker section of the Union? I know, gentlemen, that many of you feel politically hostile to me, on account of our past collisions, but you cannot charge me with having ever deceived you. Recollect that more than twelve months ago I told you in my speeches that the know-nothing party would be broken up and destroyed soon after the meeting of this Congress. What was then prediction is now history. I told you that the body of its members from the North were anti-slavery men and that their action would drive you out of the party, and exhorted you to await the developments of one year, and in the meantime to stand aloof from the organization. Do you not wish that you had taken my advice? I do not expect you to admit this to me; but I put it to your own conscience, when you are in communion with that Supreme Being your council professes to reverence, do you not regret your connexion with the order? Perhaps you may feel offended with me even for this, just as, formerly, some complained of my announcing in advance the destruction of the old whig party, or of my public declarations just before the last presidential election that Gen. Scott could not get more than four States, as the event afterwards proved. But you cannot charge me with any want of fairness and candor; and as on former occasions, I have spoke to you with the frankness and directness that becomes a free man addressing his peers.—Remember that in earnest, I am asking nothing for myself. On the contrary, when a candidate before you, I have scorned to make an appeal to your favor. On such occasions you have complained that my tone was defiant and denunciary. But I *will appeal* to you for the life of the constitution."

INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

"FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE!"

A military officer with whom we have long been intimate, relates two incidents connected with Croghan's gallant defence of Fort Stevenson; one of which affords strong positive and the other a stronger negative proof, of the the above quoted adage.

As the British and Indians, in their operations had violated their pledges and the usage of civilized warfare by wantonly murdering their prisoners, the members of Croghan's little band, (only 100 strong, with a six-pounder, and surrounded by 600 British troops, and thrice that number of Indians,) had naturally agreed to stand their ground to the last, and sell their lives as dearly as possible.

When all was ready the British commander sent a messenger, under a flag of truce, to treat for a surrender of the Fort. Croghan pointing to him as he approached, exclaimed:

"It will not do to let him enter here, and see our weakness; who will volunteer to meet him?"

As it was pretty certain that whosoever should leave the fort on such a mission, would be murdered by the dastard foe, there was a brief pause, when Ensign Shipp replied:

"I will, upon one condition."

"What is that," asked the Captain.

"Pledge your word as an officer and a man of honor, that you will keep that gun bearing directly upon me, and that you will fire it off the moment you see me raise my hand."

The pledge was given and Shipp went forth.

To all the arguments and persuasions of the enemy, his unvarying reply was:

"I am instructed to say that we defend the Fort!"

Soon the Indians began to surround him. One clutched his epaulettes, another his sword. Shipp, who was a man of herculean frame, released himself by a powerful effort, and turning to the envoy, coolly said:

"Sir, I have not put myself under the protection of your truce without knowing your mode of warfare. You see that gun," said he, pointing to their solitary six-pounder, "it is well charged with grape, and I have the solemn pledge of my commander that it shall be fired at me the moment I give him the signal. Therefore, restrain these men and respect the law of war, or you shall instantly accompany me to the other world.

This was enough. Shipp was no more molested, but returned to his comrades in safety, fought out the desperate battle that ensued, and obtained promotion for his bravery.

The counter instance referred to at the head of our paragraph was told as follows:

After the British and Indians had withdrawn, Croghan missed one man, only one who had belonged to this little band, and all efforts for his recovery was for some time unsuccessful. At length his remains were discovered in the garrett of one of the block houses, where he had crept for safety, and was cut in two by a cannon ball.

All the rest considering their chances of life not worth a thought, had only sought to do their duty, and escape alive, from perhaps the most desperate fight on record. The only man that was killed, happened to be the only one that proved himself a coward.

Barnum had two suits of clothes and $25 in his pocket on Saturday.—*Post 18th.*

Perhaps it might prove a good plan
For Barnum, so famous for shows,
To exhibit this wonderful pocket,
In which he had two suits of clothes.

Boston Transcript.

The indivdual who perpetrated the following choice stanza, was a genius and a man of observation. Hear him:

Men scorn to kiss among themselves,
And scarce will kiss a brother,
Women oft want to kiss so bad,
They smack and kiss each other.

HOME AND WOMEN.

Home is man's ark, when trouble springs,
When gathering tempests shade his morrow;
And woman's love, the bird that brings
His peace-branch o'er a flood of sorrow.

A feller out west, being asked what made him bald, replied that "the gals had pulled his hair out in pulling him into their windows."—Humph! Think of that.

The proper study of mankind is mankind, says Pope; but the popular study is how to make money of him.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER.

TERMS:—For 1 year, TWO DOLLARS in advance—or, THREE DOLLARS if payment is delayed till the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 per square for the first insertion and 25 cts. per square for each subsequent insertion.

BUSINESS CARDS, not exceeding one square, inserted at $5 a year.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1856.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE PARIS PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

At the present juncture when not only all Europe, but the entire civilized world, is looking with anxiety to the result of the conferences in the French capital, a short biographical sketch of the principal actors—the representatives of the Great Powers--may not be uninteresting.

COUNT WALEWSKI.

Count Colonna Walewski, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Peace Conferences, is generally supposed to be the son of the Emperor Napoleon I. by a Polish lady of high rank, descended from the ancient and illustrious family of the Colonna. Although not more than fifty years of age, Count Walewski has been known to fame as occupying high positions of trust and difficulty, for the last twenty years. His first diplomatic mission was to London and Paris in 1831, as envoy of the government of Poland, during the last heroic but unsuccessful insurrection of that country against Russian oppression. After the fall of Poland, he established himself in France, where his discent soon brought him into prominent notice, and in 1841—during the Syrian troubles—he was entrusted by M. Thiers with a confidential mission to Mehemet Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt, and subsequently, by M. Guizot, with a mission to the Republics of South America. On the accession to the Presidency of the French Republic, of his relative, Louis Napoleon, Count Walewski received the appointment of Minister of the new born republic at the Court of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, whence he proceeded to Naples, in a similar capacity, where he continued until 1852, when he was nominated Ambassador of France at the Court of St. James. He filled this elevated and responsible post until after the well known break up of the Vienna Conferences, in consequence of which, M. Drouyn de L'huys resigned the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, which was then offered to and accepted by Count Walewski, who has since held held it, and has thus had, both in his diplomatic and ministerial career, ample means of acquainting himself thoroughly with all the details of the matters in dispute between the Western Powers and Russia. Count W. is said to possess considerable wealth, is of pleasing exterior, and affable and conciliatory in his manners.

COUNT BUOL SCHAUENSTEIN.

Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, belongs to an old Swiss family of the Canton of Grisons, where he was born in the year 1797, educated for the diplomatic career under the immediate direction of his father, who was for many years President of the Diet of the Germanic Confederation, he entered public life as attache to the Austrian Legation at Florence, before he had attained his 20th year; since which time he has continually been employed actively in the diplomatic service of the Austrain Emperors, having risen through all the various gradations between the attache and the Ambassador Extraordinary. When the revolution of 1848 broke out, Count Buol was Austrain Minister at the Court of Turin, and his prompt and energetic conduct at time, in demanding his passports without communicating with his Government, the moment he observed a disposition on the part of Charles Albert to favor the insurgents at Milan, won him great favor in the eyes of the then Prime Minister, Prince Felix Schwartzenberg, and a prominent position amongst Austrain diplomatists. In 1050, Count Buol was Austrain Plenipotentiary at the Dresden Conferences; in 1851, Ambassador to the Court of London; and in 1852, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the post becoming vacant by the death of Prince Schwartzenberg. Count Buol is said to possess the fullest confidence of the young Emperor Francis Joseph, and to have received the most unlimited power to act as he may think best at the Paris Conferences.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

George William Frederick Villiers, Earl of Clarendon, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is descended from a younger branch of the houses of Jersey (Villiers) and Hyde, the descendant of the famous Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England, father of Anne, wife of James II. The subject of this notice, now representative of Great Britain at the Paris Congress, began his diplomatic career in 1820, as attache to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, which post he abandoned three years afterwards for the more lucrative one of Commissioner of Excise in Ireland, which he continued to fill for ten years. In 1833 he was entrusted by his Government with a special mission, of considerable difficulty, to Madrid, where he remained for six years. On the death of his uncle, Mr. Villiers succeed to the family titles and estates, and entered the Melbourne Ministry as Lord Privy Seal.—He was appointed to succeed the Earl of Bessborough as Viceroy of Ireland in 1847, and is said to have filled that arduous and difficult office with satisfaction to all parties. When the coalition Ministry of Lord Aberdeen was formed, the Foreign Department was entrusted to Lord Clarendon, over which under the leadership of Lord Palmerstan, he still presides. Lord Clarendon possesses a high order of ability, is a ready and fluent speaker, exceedingly affable in his manner, thoroughly acquainted with the routine of office, and of advandced liberal opinions.

COUNT ORLOFF.

The Russian Plenipotentiary, Count Orloff, is a member of one of the oldest and most illustrious families of Russia. In early life—he is now above seventy years of age—he entered the military service, and having distinguished himself on many occasions during the war of Napoleon, more particularly at Austerlitz and Borodino, he was appointed General of Cavalry, and on the occasion of the outbreak which took place at St. Petersburg after the accession of the Emperor Nicholas to the throne, he displayed the utmost coolness and discretion, and aided materially in quelling, what at one time threatened to be a wide-spread insurrection. For this and his subsquent devotion to the service of the Emperor, he was honored by distinguished marks of the Imperial confidence, and was nominated as Russian Plenipotentiary to sign the Treaty of Adrianople, by which the war with Turkey of 1828-9 was brought to a close. He also signed the Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi on the part of Russia, concluded after the defeat of Ibraham Pacha's expedition against Turkey. Since the death of Count Benkendorff, Count Orloff has been employed in varions posts of confidence near the person of the emperor. He is Aide-de-Camp General of the Emperor General in the Army, Commander of the Imperial Household, Privy Councilor and Chief of the Gendarmie of the Empire.

COUNT DE CAVOUR.

The Sardinian Envoy, Count de Cavour, though belonging to an old and noble family in Piedmont did not become known as a public man until 1848, when he was chosen a member of the newly created Sardinian Parliament, and there brought himself into notice by the liberality, soundness, and moderation of his views. In 1850 he became a member of the Azeglio Ministry as Minister of Commerce, and in this capacity, introduced the free trade system and other commerical reforms into Piedmont, which have materially enhanced his reputation as a statesman, and been immense advantage to his country. On his breaking up of the Azeglio Cabinet, he was deputed by the King Victor Emanuel, to form a new Ministry, over which he at present presides holding at the same time the portfolio of Finance.

ALI PASHA.

The Special Envoy of the Sultan, Ali Pasha, like many others who have risen to the highest eminence in Turkey, is of extremly humble origin, and commenced his career in a very subordinate employment. Unlike most of his countrymen, he devoted himself to study very early in life, and is now believed to be the most learned and accomplished scholar of his country. Brought into notice by his protector Mehemet Ali, he gradually obtained advancement in the service of the State, and during the revolution in Hungary of 1848-9, was chief of the foreign department, (Reis Effendi) at which time he rendered himself particularly obnoxious to Russia, by his obvious partiality for the struggling Magyars, and after their fall, by his magnanimous protection of those who had taken refuge within the dominions of the Sultan. He has since been appointed Grand Vizier, the highest office in the empire, and although he is personally unpopular with the British Ambassador at Constantinople, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and said to be of the French party he is generally admitted to be a man of high ability, great learning, liberal views, and spotless integrity.

JOBBING IN CONGRESS.—Few reforms are more needed than the abolition of the printing jobs in Congress. The people little suspect the enormous sums squandered in what are called Government publications. A late work of this description has cost the treasury more than a million of dollars and similar undertakings are now being prosecuted which will prove nearly as effective. There is no doubt that some of the books, printed by order of Congress, have proved advantageous to science. But whatever benefit has accrued to the nation in this way has been conterbalanced by the evils attending publishing by Government. Jobbing attends every stage of such a proceeding. It is in its begining and its end. The plundering of the treasury is however, the least of the evil. It is the demoralization of officials of every grade, which the patriot laments, because it is a permanent sore. When men high in power, wink at corruption, when those who should save for their country systematically squander for it, then, indeed, have evil times come upon the land, for then the low code of political morals undermines all honesty, then those who begin by laughing at public virtue end by despising private.

Our Republic inherits many political anomalies from Great Britain. Among them is this practice of appropriating money for the publication of books. Strictly speaking, a government like that of the United States has no right to embark in such undertakings, because beyond its province. To raise revenue, to spend it economically, and to engage in no expense that is not indispensable, is the theory of a federal government such as that of the United States. Whenever, for any puroose not expressly defined in the Constitution, it favors this interest or that it violates the law of its existence. Every ethical writer concedes that a private individual is not justifiable in doing wrong that good may come of it. But what is a crime for the person is a crime also for society. Was this system of government publication unattended with jobbing, it would still be objectionable, under a strict construction of the federal powers. The sooner it is abandoned, therefore, the better in every respect The old-fashioned governments of Europe, which act on the principle of assisting the people in everything, may properly publish costly scientific works. But a republic like this, whose theory of government is to leave the people to do everything for themselves, has no business with such undertakings. Science, in the long run, too, will be none the wose for having to depend on itself.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT.

The second volume of Irving's life of Washington has just been published. From it we cull the following anecdote. At the time Gen. Washington had his head-quarters in Cambridge:

A large party of Virginia riflemen, who had recently arrived at camp were strolling about Cambridge, and viewing the collegiate buildings, now turned into barracks. Their half-Indian equipments and fringed and ruffled hunting garbs provoked the merriment of some troops from Marblehead, chiefly fishermen and sailors, who thought nothing equal to the round jacket and trowsers. A bantering ensued between them. There was snow upon the ground and snowballs began to fly when jokes were wanting. The parties waxed warm with the contest. They closed and came to blows: both sides were reinforced, and in a little while at least a thousand were at fisticuffs, and there was a tumult in the camp worthy of the days of Bomer. "At this juncture," writes our informant, "Washington made his appearance, whether by accident or design I never knew. I saw none of his aids with him; his black servant was just behind him mounted. He threw the bridle of his own horse into his servant's hands, sprang from his seat, rushed into the thickest of the melee, seized two tall, brawny riflemen by the throat, keeping them at arm's length, talking to and shaking them."

As they were from his own province, he may have felt peculiarly responsible for their good conduct; they were engaged too, in one of those sectional brawls which were his especial abhorence; his reprimand must therefore, have been a veliement one. He was commanding in his serenest moments, but irresistable in his bursts of indignation. On the present occasion, we are told, his appearance and strong-handed rebuke put an instant end to the tumult. The combatants dispersed in all directions, and in less than three minutes none remained on the ground but the two he had collared.

DESCENT ON A GRAND "LEVEE" AT BOSTON.—The police arrested a party of five men at a hotel in the Merchants' Exchange building, Boston, on Wednesday, for being engaged in the drawing of a lottery as managers. The Atlas says:

The prizes advertised amounted to $90,000, and consisted of all sorts of property, from a farm valued at $5,000 to a lot of cheap silver watches, besides a large number of cash gifts. The consternation of the managers on finding themselves fairly caught, presented a ludicrous scene. They were immediately taken before the Police Court, and held in $2,000 each for examination to-day. In default of the required securities, they were sent to jail. A large number of watches, some of them of the purest pinchbeck, and a variety of other trinkets in the way of prizes were seized and taken to the office of the Chief of Police, besides a washtub full of quills containing the numbers to be drawn for, and other apparatus connected with the drawing, including two pistols and a dirk. The lottery was arranged under the name of a "Grand Levee at Dooley's Merchants' Exchange Hotel."

Glorious sport—to get jolly tight on New Year's day, and be jolly sick during the ensuing week.

ANTIQUITY OF THE I. O. O. F.

We find the following in an old English peper, from the speech delivered by Mr. Cooper, at a meeting of the order of Greenock, Scotland. Mr. Cooper said:

The origin of the order of Odd Fellows is of very great antiquity. It was established by the Roman soldiers in the camp during the reign of Nero, in the year 55.—At that time they were "Fellow-Citizens." The present name was given them by Titus Caesar in the year 76, from the singularity of the meeting and from their knowing each other by night or by day, and by their fidelity to him and their country. And he not only gave them the name of Odd Fellows, but at the same time as a pledge of friendship presented them with a dispensation, engraved on a plate of gold, bearing different emblems, such as the Sun, Moon and Stars, the Lamb, the Lion and the Dove, and other emblems of morality. The first account of the order being spread in other countries is in the fifteenth century, when it was established in the Spanish dominions, and in the 6th century by King Henry in Portugal, and in the eleventh it was established France, and afterwards by John D. Neville in England, attended by five knights from France who formed a Loyal Grand Lodge of Honor in London, which order remained until the twelfth century, when a part of them began to form themselves into a union, and a portion of them remain up to this day—the lodges which are now very numerous throughout the world, and call themselves the Loyal Ancient Odd Fellows, being a portion of the original body. The Manchester Unity is of a more recent date, although there is no doubt of its emanating from the same source. Its first introduction into Manchester was about the year 1800, by a few individuals from the Union in London, who formed themselves into a lodge and continued in connection with them for some time, when some difference caused them to declare themselves independent, and thus have kept their work independent.

THE CHURCH MILITANT.

The New York Times advocates the course of the Sharp's rifle men of the pulpit. It holds up Cromwell and Praise God Barebones as model men in this trying period. It maintains that the spirit of these men needs to be revived. The Times is more sneaking and subtle, but not less malignantly ferocious, than the Tribune. Its editor seems to be actuated by spite rather than principle. We can imagine that some Southern gentleman has had occasion to reprove his impertinence in a manner which he was as incapable of forgiving afterwards as of resenting at the time.—The Southern public ought to bear in mind that the editor of this New York Times, who is patting on the back these Northern fanatics who are thirsting for the blood of the South, is also the editor of Harper's Magazine, a periodical which is extensively taken in the Southern States. If they choose, after knowledge of this fact, to encourage a magazine conducted by a man who is an aider and abetter of abolition murderers and assassins, they deserve all the kicks and cuffs he may give them in the columns of the Times till doomsday.

As to Cromwell and others of that fanatic crew, it may at least be said of them that they were ready to sustain their actions by their words, and that, in point of fact, their actions went first and their words followed. Just the reverse is the case with the "Rifle and Bible" men of the North. The words of Beecher, of the Tribune and the Times are full of gunpowder and gore, but these lions of the pulpit and the press are lambs in private life. The Tribune daily labors to involve the country in all the horrors of civil and servile war, but when the man who has no scruples about setting North and South by the ears, and deluging the whole land in fraternal blood, comes in personal contact with one of the border ruffians, he quails and whines like a whipped cur. Beecher, after assailing John Mitchell with the most intemperate violence, dreading the retort which the cutting pen of the brilliant Irishman had in store for him, caused himself to be introduced to Mitchell, and spent nearly an hour and half with him, endeavoring to conciliate and disarm his formidable opponent. The trick was no avail, however, and Mitchell shortly after wrote that memorable reply, in which every lick of his scorpion lash drew blood. Why don't Beecher and the Times, instead of buying rifles, shoulder them and march themselves to Kansas, to grapple with the border ruffians? That would be the Cromwell style. At present they are but pusillanimous instigators of crimes which they have the disposition, but not the nerve, to perpetrate. They may commit wretched puns upon such names as "*Killam.*" and laugh with ferocious pleasntry over the idea of slaughtering their fellow men, but this does not make them heroes,—not even Cromwells. only murderers, cast in the same mould with the wretches who are annually swung off at Newgate, and whose blackest deeds of darkness, Beecher, Raymond & Co. would have committed long ago if they had been exposed to the same temptations, and were as courageous as they are depraved.

☞ William S. Pitt, an Odd Fellow, and Clerk of the County Court, Edgecombe, died suddenly at Tarboro', on the 23d.

PRESIDENT PIERCE—HIS CLAIMS TO THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

A writer in the South-Side (Va.) Democrat urges, in a lengthy appeal to the Democracy of Virginia, the claims of FRANKLIN PIERCE to a re-nomination for the Presidency. North Carolina, beyond a doubt, will be fully represented in the Cincinnati Convention, and, so far as we can learn, her delegates will uncompromisingly cast their votes for him. South Carolina is unanimous in his favor; and all, or nearly all of the States south of Mason's and Dixon's line have requested his renomination.

The appeal concludes with various reasons for his renomination which we append:

1. He has been tried and found true—tried as with fire and found true as steel.

3. From experience he is more equal to the position of President than when Virginia first brought him forward.

4. The example of constancy and fidelity in the attachments of the South would incalculably strengthen our interests in the North.

5. He has established his claim to our gratitude and confidence, by devotion to our principles, attachment to our cause and the most splendid services in support of our rights and interests.

6. If we desert him, we proclaim an ingratitude and inconstancy which will inevitably alienate our Northern friends, and which will leave the South in a state of helpless isolation.

7. He is the truest expoment of our principles—being sound, both in the present and in the past, on all the cardinal doctsines of the Democratic faith; on bank, tariff, land distribution, internal improvement, freedom of conscience, equality of privelege, and all the great issues of slavery.

8. He was among the earliest and the most uncompromising opponents of Know-Nothingism.

9. In the energy, wisdom and purity of his administration, the country has an assurance that its interests and honor will be protected, and the South a guarrantee that its rights will be maintained against all invasion.

10. It is a maxim of selfish policy no less than a principle of personal honor, to adhere to a friend who approves his fidelity by incontestable acts of devotion. President Pierce has been true to the South, and it would be equally ungrateful and unwise in the South now to desert him.

11th. *He* fought the battle of the Constitution and the Union against Abolitionism, and is entitled to the reward of the victory.

The South is moving with unexampled unanimity in favor of the re-election of Franklin Pierce. The state of all others most distinguished for its vigilant guardianship of the interests of slavery, is foremost in pronouncing its preference for him. Shall Virginia cooperate with South Carolina? Or shall she abandon her own foster son—the confessor of her faith and the champion of her rights—and barter away her vote for the pitiful consideration of doubtful availability, or the childish attraction of a superficial novelty?

My counsel is, that the Democracy of the South vote in solid phalanx for the renomination of Franklin Pierce, and that the Democracy of Virginia be again selected to present his name to the Convention. In such conduct there will be a noble consistency, worthy of the character of this proud old commonwealth.

PROSPECTUS OF

'The Western Sentinel,'

A Democratic & Family Journal.

SOLICITED by many citizens of Forsyth and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for offices under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the right and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devote ly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department, and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rethoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six monts, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and sky light combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

RIP VAN WINKLE.

It is customary to speak of North Carolina as the Rip Van Winkle [illegible], but we doubt whether any State in the Union has exhibited as much individual enterprise and liberality as the people of North Carolina, in the construction of the North Carolina railroad. The company was chartered January 27, 1849, with a capital of $3,000,000—the State agreeing to subscribe $2,000,000 when $1,000,000 of the capital stock should be subscribed for and one-half the amount paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the Company. The million was subcribed in 1850, wholly by individuals, without the aid of corporations, the largest subscription thus made to any public improvement in the Southern country.

The company was organized on the 11th of July, 1853. The contractors, who were all stockholders, commenced their contracts in January, 1852, and on the last of January, 1853, without the aid of a single dollar from the treasuy of the company, but relying entirely upon their own credit and means, their united labors amounted to $500,000, which carried to the credit of their stock subscriptions, fullfilled the second condition of the subscription on the part of the State, and brought her in as a partner in the great enterprise. We find these facts in the closeing report of the distinguished Engineer, Col. Gwynn, (who, by the way, built the road $7,282 below the estimated cost,) who justly remarks that this (coupling the subcription of a million of dollars by individuals, chiefly farmers, and working out half a million upon their own resources) is an achievement unparalleled in the annals of the public works of this or any other country. Wherever known, it will disabuse the public mind and vindicate the energy, enterprise and industry of the citizens of North Carolina.

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300 PACKAGES

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&c., &c., &c., &c.

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Respectfully anounce that they are now receiving and opening, a large, and entirely fresh stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Paint, Varnishes, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy and Miscellaneous Articles &c &c.

all which, have been very recently selected by one of the firm; with the utmost care, and a scrupulous regard to genuineness and purity.

They deem it almost needless to say, that it shall be their constant aim, as heretofere, to merit a continuance of that liberal patronage which they have received—for which, and the generous sympathy, so generally, manifested for them, on the occasion of their late misfortune by fire, they beg to express their profound and heartfelt gratitude.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1856. 32-tf.

J. F. ANDERSON. W. D. REYNOLDS.

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KEEP always on hand a full assortment of GROCERIES, and give active attention to sales of FLOUR and PRODUCE generally, avoiding unnecessary charges, and making prompt returns.

February 26, 1856. 37—1y.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WAEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve month immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of the State,

I William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, [L. S.] have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. 33-6m.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

J. C. CANNON, G. H. SPENCER, } *Editors & Proprietors.*

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE BANNER.

Having transfered our interest in the Banner Office to Mr. G. H. Spencer, our connexion with the paper ceased with the last number.

JAMES COLLINS.

In becoming a party to the editorial conduct and publication of the Banner, it is our purpose to render it as useful as possible in the approaching canvass. It will continue, as heretofore, to promulgate the principles of the Democratic anti-Know Nothing party of North Carolina and the Union.

It will be our aim to make it a paper for the times, a disseminator of reliable political information, and to have its columns weekly freighted with the best material that can be had.

Salisbury occupies a position for the reception and transmission of news not excelled by any town in the State, and therefore, everything that can be reasonably expected of a weekly newspaper will be laid before the patrons of the Banner.

We will constantly endeavor to furnish our readers with fresh and seasonable intellectual aliment, and keep them posted up in the signs of the times. An unrelenting crusade will be maintained against all opposition to the principles of Democracy.

The Democratic is now the only party in the country which can really lay claim to nationality, and the only party to which the country can look for a continuance of its present high state of prosperity. The hopes of the Southern friends of the Know-Nothing party have been annihilated with the 12th section of their platform. The incongruous ingredients gathered together under the Black Republican flag, show the improbability of that party holding together sufficiently long to maintain the Presidential campaign, unless it is strengthened by a coalition with the American party. But there is no bond of union between these organizations; they cannot unite even upon expediency, to say nothing of principle.

It is intended that the Banner shall be controlled by no clique or faction, but go on as as a frank and fearless exponent and defender of the cardinal principles and measures of democracy.

G. H. SPENCER.

☞ Our thanks are due Hon. S. A. Douglas, of Illinois, for a copy of the highly interesting Report of the Committee on Territories, on so much of the President's Messages as relate to the affairs of Kansas, submitted to the Senate by Mr. Douglas on the 12th ult.

☞ We are under obligations to Hon. Asa Biggs, of N. C., for valuable Public Documents.

☞ We understand that arrangements have been effected by the President of the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad to supply a through ticket from Columbia, S. C., to Goldsboro', N. C., for ten dollars.

GASTON COUNTY.

The Democrats of this sterling county held a meeting at the Court-house in Dallas, on the 15th ult., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Raleigh on the 16th inst., at which O. W. Holland, Sr., acted as Chairman, and J. H. Roberts and J. G. Hand, Secretaries. Jasper Stowe, Dr. Wm. Sloan, J. H. Roberts, M. H. Hand and I. H. Holland, were appointed to represent the county in the Convention. Resolutions approving the administrations of Franklin Pierce, and Gov. Bragg, with one declaring Hon. J. C. Dobbin as their first choice for the Vice-Presidency, were unanimously adopted.

"'Tis a month before the month of May
And the Spring comes slowly up this way,"

Thus spoke the poet and thus speak we, yet spring has really come for good, and, *biblically* speaking: "The flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land; the fig-tree putteth forth her green figs, and the vines with the tender grapes give a good smell." This is spring all over.

AMERICAN BANNER.

We have received the 1st and 2d Nos. of this new advocate of K. N. principles, recently established at Edenton, N. C., edited by Henry E. Colton. $2 a year, in advance. We wish its editor pecuniary profit but political misfortune.

☞ The office of the Charleston *Standard* very narrowly escaped destruction by fire on the 2d inst. By the extraordinary activity of the firemen, however, the fire was extinguished with but comparatively trifling damage, and that principally to the building.

WHIG MEETINGS—TRICKS.

Calls have been made in the Watchman, and the Herald, of this town, for a meeting of the old line Whigs to be held in this place during the week of next Superior Court.

The Herald endorses the movement most emphatically, and calls on them to ratify the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson! Our friend of the Herald is just beginning to snuff danger in the breeze; after having denounced the party as dead and beyond all hopes of resurrection—as defiled with all manner of corruption—at length discovers that as his party now stands before the country, the North against the South, and the South against itself, it *must* fail in the approaching election. He now expresses the opinion that the old line Whigs—he has just discovered there are such in the land—cannot but go *en masse* for the K. N. nominees. We do not believe that such of those about here who lay claim to that title, will endorse the nomination. A Know Nothing concern, disguised as a Whig meeting, was held in Wilkesboro' a week or so ago. It was proclaimed that it was to be a meeting of the old line Whigs—as in the instance above mentioned, at which a distinguished gentleman was delivered of a violent abortion of ugly abuse against the Democratic party in general and Franklin Pierce in particular. Strange that a Whig meeting should have a Know Nothing oracle to tell them what they *should* do! The gentleman made himself quite prominent, in political circles, last summer, by zealous defense of Know-Nothing principles, whatever, or wherever they may be, and is now addressing *Whig* meetings, *hurrahing* for Fillmore *and* Donelson! But nearly all the old-line Whigs, those who have taken any part in the issues between the Democratic party and the know-nothings, have either come out on the side of the Democracy, or have taken an ultra stand against the other. Hon. John Kerr, who so gallantly bore the Whig flag through the gubernatorial contest of 1852, has now become identified with the interests of the Democratic party. R H. Brown, Esq, formerly editor of the Asheboro' Messenger, which was a staunch Whig journal, has come out from among them and is a delegate to the State Convention. Mr. Loring, editor of the Wilmington Commercial, although, as yet, he has taken no decided stand between the two parties, has openly avowed his determination not to countenance such a mongrel ticket presented by the nominating Convention to the Southern people. The editors of the Fayetteville Observer—the leading Whig journal in the State—is slow, if they ever, to endorse the mulatto ticket; and we have a *small* hope that our neighbor of the Watchman will, ere long, over haul the ticket from his masthead and with a "heigh-ho", all hands at the rope, raise another and a better one. The 'hope' is small yet in "hope we live."

We await action of the Whig meeting, as we are anxious to see who compose it, hear what they say, &c., &c.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisements of our Merchants who are daily receiving and opening their new Spring Goods. Messrs. McNeely, Mock & Gaither, at the old stand of Jenkins, Roberts & Co, are receiving a large and varied supply of goods worthy of the enterprising citizens of the town.

E. Myers, is receiving a fresh stock and has also added greatly to the splendor of his already beautiful store, which is certainly one of the handsomest in the State. It is a pleasure to see such a beautifully arranged and eligently appointed store. Read the advertisements of these gentlemen and give them a call.

NEW BOOKS.

Courtship and Marriage, or, the Joys and Sorrows of American Life.—By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. Complete in 1 vol. $1.25.

We have received from the publisher, T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, an advance copy of this delightful book. This is the last production of the lamented authoress, Mrs. Hentz, and is written in her most charming style, abounds with the most beautiful scenic descriptions, full of incidents oftentimes bold and startling, and aptly descriptive of Southern life. In the whole range of elegant fiction there cannot be found anything superior to this work. It will give entire satisfaction to all readers, encourage good taste and good morals, and while away many leasure hours with great pleasure and profit. The book will be sent, postage free, to any address by the publisher on receipt of the price.

Blackwoods Edinburgh Magazine. Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton St., N. Y. $3 a year.

The March number of this most excellent monthly is to hand. The following are the contents:

Liddell's History of Rome; Monteil; Biography gone mad; The Greek Church; Nicuragua and the Filibusturs; The Scottish Fisheries; Sydney Smith; Peerages for Life; The Wesleydale creation. Price $3; or with any one of the four Reviews, $5 or the four Reviews $10. Published by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton Street, New York.

☞ A shooting affair recently occurred at New Albany, Tippah county, Miss. A man named Gamell, at a circus, attempted to shoot Sheriff Dulany, but the ball missed him and lodged in the abdomen of a little boy.—A second effort to shoot that officer, strange to say, resulted as the first, the boy receiving the ball in his groin. The man Gamell was sent to jail. It is thought the lad will recover.

☞ Wanted, at this office, a young man to learn the printing trade. He must be ambitious enough to get out of bed before eight o'clock in the morning—to do a thing without being told how more than six times—do his chores without having all the boys in the neighborhood help him, or an overseer to tell him morning, noon and night, what is to be done; and last, though not least, he must be willing to carry the papers, wait upon subscribers, saw wood, rock the cradle, if necessary, roll, distribute jobs, black his own boots, etc. To such a one a steady situation and good wages will be given.

The "King of Algiers;"—According to the news from France, the expected "event" so interesting to the Empress and Louis Napoleon, is over, and the child's name is—Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph. The crowd stood outside, as at an expected spectacle, with gaping mouths, waiting for the announcement, and the Empress, between the throes of labor, exhibited herself at the window. A hundred and one guns were fired when that "blessed baby" with five christian names was ushered into the world, and two hundred thousand francs were voted to be distributed to the poor. The little fellow is therefore inaugurated under very favorable circumstances, as the heir expectant of imperial honors, which he may or may not reach. Similar manifestations have been made over other imperial babies, but the hopes which gave expression to them were never realized. Nothing absolute can be predicated upon anything so uncertain as French popular opinion.

☞ Fillmore, says the Louisville Democrat, is an ill-used man by the late nomination. He is odious to his party North—can't get their support. On the other hand, he is popular with his party South, but the party itself is too unpopular in this region to do him any good. So, between his own unpopularity North and his party's unpopularity South, he will make a poor thing out it.

☞ An old Whig counsels the survivors of that party not to be humbled over the cry that their party has been swallowed. He says: "The whale swallowed Jonah. Jonah was heard of afterwards—the whale never!"

☞ The last number of the Washington Union announces the withdrawal of Col Forney from that paper. Mr. Forney returns to Pennsylvania. The Col. is an ardent friend and advocate of Mr. Buchanan's nomination for the presidency, and any active part in that matter would be incompatible with the impartial course expected of a central organ at the seat of government. It is probable that considerations of this character have influenced Mr. F. in the steps he has taken.

☞ We learn that Mr. Sumner, Road Master on the N. C. R. R., has tendered his resignation to the President and Directors, which has been accepted, and Capt. J. E. Allen has been appointed his successor.

A new Democratic morning paper is to be started soon in Baltimore. A fund of $40,000 has been already raised, which it is designed to increase to $100,000. This looks as if the projectors had some idea of the the amount required to establish a paper properly.

Major Walter Gwynn has entered upon the discharge of his duties as Chief Engineer of the Blue Ridge Railroad.

We learn that Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D. has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address, at the next Commencement of Hampden Sidney College, Va.

"My brethren," said Swift, in a sermon, "there are three sorts of pride: of birth, of riches, and of talents. I shall not now speak of the latter, none of you being liable to that abominable vice."

The entire Know Nothing ticket for municipal officers was elected in Richmond on the 2nd inst. There was no other party ticket in the field. The Know-Nothings outnumber the Democrats near about two to one in Richmond, which the former Whig party did to the same extent.

A crumb of cold comfort.—Alfred Conklin, for more than twenty years United States Judge of Western New York, the warm personal and political friend of Mr. Fillmore, and minister to Mexico under that gentlesman's administration, in a long letter of the 11th inst., declares he cannot support Mr. Fillmore.

Things at Norfolk.—Business at Norfolk is said to be very active. The receipts of cotton are unusually heavy, and the supply of tar immense. On Thursday last no less than 2,000 bushels of pea-nuts were received from North Carolina and Virginia. The weather on Thursday was exceedingly variable—first there was snow, then rain and hail, next a high wind; then snow again, covering the house tops and the ground. The Rev. Dr. Stockton delivered an eloquent lecture at the Institute Hall on Friday evening. The Beacon office materials were sold at auction, in separate parcels, on Thursday, in consequence of their being no bid for the whole establishment.

A man of various opportunities.—The Boston Pilot says of the Speaker of the House:

Mr. Banks was forty years of age last month. He has hand a varied life. He has been a factory boy, a carpenter, a Machinist, a dancing master, an actor, an editor, a lawyer, a National Democrat, a coalitionist, an ardent lover of the Irish, a champion of religious liberty, a Know Nothing, and as now a Know Nothing Free Soiler. This is a chequered life.

The Virgin of Sorrows.—The Queen of Spain, touched by a sense of the cold weather, has recently given a new cloak, ornamented with garnets to the value of 200,000 reals, to "a statute of the Virgin of Sorrows."—Punch says that there are many sorrowful virgins in England, children and orphans of Spanish bond-holders, who would feel obliged to Her Majesty for a similar amount of reals to be bestowed upon sorrows, not in stone, but in flesh and blood.

We, this week, had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. Curtis, editor of the New Era, Columbia, S. C., who is now in our town, canvassing for his paper. The New Era is a violent K. N. paper.

We find Mr. Curtis to be a very pleasant and sociable gentleman. Sorry to see him engaged in such a bad cause as the advocacy of K. N. doctrines.

☞ The Goldsboro' Tribune, of the 3rd inst., says: "Just as we go to press, a freight train is starting for Wilmington with a large lot of splendid Western hay—as green and fresh as when collected from the meadow. This hay will now come into competition with that from the North, and, we trust, ultimately exclude it from the North Carolina market. Herein is seen *one* of the great advantages of the Central Railroad."

A large quantity of hay has been shipped from this Station to Wilmington, and also to Columbia, S. C., and other more southern markets. Many of our farmers are preparing their grounds for a more extensive cultivation of grass to supply the great demand.

☞ At the recent election in Rhode Island the American Republicans elected their whole State ticket by 3,000 majority, and have majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

The editor of the New York Dutchman speaking of a drink he once had occasion to indulge in, says he couldn't tell whether it was brandy or a torchlight procession going down his throat.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

New Orleans, March 30.

The steamer Daniel Webster, from San Juan, March 23, has arrived.

Col. Schessinger, the Minister sent by Walker to Costa Rica, had been sent away, and the Costa Rican Government had formally declared war against Walker. The latter returned the compliment on the 9th. Walker was reinforced by 310 men on the 10th, on the next day Schlessenger with 280 men advanced toward Costa Rica. At the latest accounts they had provided themselves with horses to march against Juano Castle on the 21st.

One of Walker's detachments had seized an English mail bound to Costa Rica. The English officers demanded its restoration, which being refused, the English sent despatches to the West India squadron for aid.

Troops were gathering near San Juan, ezpected an attack from the English.

MARRIED,

In this Town, on the 3rd inst., by Obadiah Woodson, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM H. GLOVER and Miss LEVINA BEAVER.

DIED,

In Charlotte, on the 26th ult., after a lingering illness, Mr. JOHN DIXON, aged about 30 years.

In this Town, on the 27th ult., GEORGE W. BROWN, son of George W. and Cornelia K. Brown, aged 11 years 7 months and 3 days.

In Davie county on the 30th March, H. H. SOSSAMAN, in his 57th year.

COMMERCIAL.

SALISBURY MARKET.

Salisbury, April 8.

BACON—Hog round 9½. Lard—9½ a 10. Corn, 45 a 50. Flour, 6 a 6½. Cotton 8 a 9. Wheat, $1 a $1 25. Salt, $2.75. Sugar, 11 a 12½. Coffee, 13 a 16½.

NORFOLK MARKET

Reported Weekly by Rowland & Brothers *Extensive Dealers in Flour, &c.*

Norfolk, Va., April 5, 1856.

Bacon.—Hams, 12 a 13, Hog round 11 a 11½
Lard.—No. 1 & 2, 11 a 11½.
Corn—Mixed, 57 a 58; White, 58 a 59; Yellow 61 a 62.
Beans—White, scarce, $1.75 a $2.00.
Flaxseed.—Dull, $1.65 a 1.70.
Peas—Black eye, 90 a 95.
Cotton.—9¼ a 9½.
Flour.—Fine $6.50; Superfine, $7; Extra, $8; Family $9.
Salt.—Liverpool fine, 1.75. Ground Alum 1 20.
Sugars.—Refined, 10¼ a 11. Crushed, 11¼ a 11½.
Dried Apples.—(Bush. of 28 lbs.) 80 a 90.
Do Peaches.—(Pealed per bush. 40 lbs.) $2½ a $2¾.
Hay.—Cargo, $1.10 a $1.15.

REMARKS.

Some movements took place in Flour latter part of l st week with some large sales for shipment; later accounts dampened the disposition of buyers and it has again relapsed to its former dulness leaving, however, a small supply on hand. The Atlantic's news, received yesterday, does not strengthen holders views.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

From Lutterloh & Elliott's Prices Current.

Wilmington, N. C., April 5, 1856.

BACON—		COFFEE, per lb.	
Hams,	13 a 13½	Java.	17 a 18
Middlings	11 a 12	Laguayra	13 a 14
Shoulders	11 a 11½	Rio	12½ a 14
Hog round	12 a 12½	St Domingo	12 a 14
LARD, N C—	12 a 12½	COTTON,	8½ a 9¾
BUTTER—	25 a 28	CORN MEAL,	
CHICKENS—	15 a 25	per bush.	80 a 85
TURKEYS	75 a 1 00	FEATHERS,	
SALT—		per lb.	45 a 50
Alum p bu	00 a 50	FISH, per bbl.,	
Liv'rpool s.		Macker'l No 1	a00 00
ground	1 05 a 1 25	do. No 2	a12 00
do. fine	a 2 00	do No 3	$ 000a0 00
SUGARS—		Herrings,	
Porto Rico	9½a 10½	East	4 50 a 6 00
N. Orleans	0 a 00	FLOUR, per bbl.	
Muscovado	7 a 8	Canal	a 8 50
Loaf & cru.	11 a 12½	N C br	7 75 a 800
Clarifi'd and		OATS,	40 a 50
Granulated	11 a 12½	BEANS,	1 75 a 2 00
TALLOW—	12 a 12½	LIQUORS, pr gal.	dom.
BEESWAX,	23 a 25	Whiskey	40 a 45
PEA NUTS	1 50 a 1 35	N E Rum	00 a 55
POTATOES	85 90 p b.	Gin	50 a 55
EGGS, pr doz.	10 a 12½	Brandy	50 a 60
CORN,	74 a 0 75	do Apple	50 a 55

CHALESTON PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly by W. S. Lawton & Co. *Factors, Forwarding & Commisson Merchants.*

Charleston, S. C., April 4th, 1856.

COTTON—Upland 8½ to 10¾; Fine 11 a 12.
RICE—4 to 4¾c.
CORN—65 a 70. PEAS—95 a $1.00.
BACON—hog round 13 a 13½.
OATS—48 a 56c. SALT, 95 a 1.05.
FLOUR—$8½ a $9½ per barrel; sacks $4 a $4 25. SUGARS—9½ a 10½.
COFFEE—Rio 12 a 14c.
MOLASSES—New Orleans 45 a 47c.
WHISKEY—Western 45 a 47.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

Office R. & G. R. R. Co., Raleigh, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON and after TUESDAY NEXT, the Mail Train, leaving the No th Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5 47, A. M., (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40 A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington train going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6 45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

apr 8 43-1m

NEW GOODS!

McNeely, Mock & Gaither,

ARE now receiving, at the old and well known establishment of Jenkins, Roberts & Co., one of the

LARGEST AND MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Ever offered in Western Carolina.

CONSISTING OF

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Moleskin, Panama and Straw Hats, Bonnets, Buckets, Rope, Carriage Trimmings, Springs and Axels, Glass, Queers and Glassware, Sadlery, Sole Leather, Bolting Cloths, Blasting Powder, Nails, Iron and Steel, Blacksmith's Tools, Carpenter's Tools, Shoe Tools, Tanner's, Linseed and Sperm Oil, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Castings, &c., &c.

A Large STOCK of GROCERIES always on hand.

Particular attention is called to our large and well selected stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which will be sold at unparallelled prices in this country.

All the above Goods have been selected with the greatest care, and we most respectfully invite all those buying Goods this season to call and examine our stock, as we feel no hesitancy in saying that we have a larger assortment than has ever been offered in one season at this place. and that we are determined to sell, and will make it to the advantage of buyers to give our stock an examination before purchasing.

april 1 42tf

AMBROTYPES.

THIS new, beautiful, and durable style of LIKENESSES, is produced in the best manner at

HUGHES' Ambrotype Gallery.

It has been thought by some that this art has already attained its ultimatum, but improvements are still being made as will readily be conceded by those who are willing to call at the well established Gallery of the subscriber. The Ambrotype is not reversed like the Daguerreotype, can be seen in any angle of light, is without glare, and will retain its brilliancy for ages. This new process (requiring but one-fifth of the time,) is admirably adapted to

GROUPS AND CHILDREN.

Parents can now have their children's picture taken In almost any position they may choose, in from two to five seconds sitting. The Daguerreotype can also be had at very moderate prices. Between the two, I hope to be able to please all who may favor me with a call.

The Ambrotype can be colored or not as may be desired.

☞ Room at the Rowan House, No. 41.

☞ Call soon as my stay is positively limited. April 1—43

NORTH CAROLINA & WILMINGTON & WELDON RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.

Office of the Eng. & Superintendent, Wilmington, N. C., March 26th.

THROUGH tickets will be sold, from the 1st of April, from any Station on either of the above named roads to any Station on the other, at the rate of *about* three cents per mile, but not less than the present rates on the Wilmington Road.

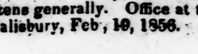
Persons going North will arrive at Goldsboro' in time for the day Express Train on the Wilmington Road. Persons going West will leave Goldsboro' at 2.10 a. m.; arrive from the West at 8.40 a. m.

Fare from Raleigh to Weldon..... $4 00
Fare from Raleigh to Wilmington.... 4 00

S. L. FREMONT, Eng. & Sup't. W. & W. R. R.
THEODORE S. GARNETT, Eng. & Sup't. N. C. R. R.

March 27 42 3t

NORTH CAROLINA & WILMINGTON & WELDON RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.



Office of the Eng. & Superintendent, Wilmington, N. C., March 26, 1856.

ON AND AFTER APRIL, 1st, proximo, all freights on goods, &c., passing over the N. C. Railroad and W. & W. Railroad, will be paid at points of destination, on delivery of goods. Freights may be *pre-paid* at either end of the route, if *especially* desired, but the Companies prefer that they should be paid on delivery. When goods are directed to points where neither Company has an agent, pre-payment must be made in all cases, and on perishable articles to all points.

THEODORE S. GARNETT, Eng. & Sup't. N. C. R. R.
S. L. EREMONT, Eng. & Sup't. W. & W. R. R.

March 27 42-3t

E. Nye Hutchison,

Commission Merchant,

CHARLOTTE N. C.

will sell on Commission

Cotton, Corn, Flour, Wheat and all

Country Produce

In Charlotte, Charleston, and New York.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

References:

J. H. Jenkins, Esq., Salisbury; George W. Williams & Co., Charleston; A. Hunt, Lexington; Robert Soutter, Esq., New York.

February 26, 1856. 37—1y.

Dr. T. Hill,

HAVING located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens generally. Office at the Rowan House.

Salisbury, Feb, 19, 1856. 36—1y.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Salisbury, March 25, '56.

THE subscriber is now receiving his stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a general assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

of almost every description.

His stock of

Needle-worked Embroideries is complete. He would respectfully ask an examination of his stock, by all who wish to purchase

GOODS OF THE NEWEST AND LATEST STYLES.

Particular attention is paid to procuring Fashionable Goods, whether they have been introduced into this section before or not.

Mar 25 41 E. MYERS.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS.

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

ARE extensively engaged in the sale of Flour &c. Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.

REFER TO

Hon. Thomas Ruffin,	Alamance	County, N. C.
John Newlin & Sons,	do.	" "
Wm. R. Albright,	do.	" "
Dr. P. A. Holt,	do.	" "
John Long,	Randolph	" "
J. H. Haughton,	Chatham	" "
Hon. E. G. Reade,	Person	" "
James Webb,	Orange	" "
P. C. Cameron,	do.	" "
John F. Lyon,	do.	" "
Henry Whitted,	do.	" "

And many others.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26, 1856. 37—1y.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

OF

FOUR HORSE POST COACHES

FROM

SALISBURY TO ASHEVILLE,

THROUGH IN THIRTY SIX HOURS!

CONNECTING with the North Carolina Rail Road. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and Experienced and accommodating Drivers. Also new Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,—connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Road in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. 40—tf.

W. J. MILLS | J. E. MOOSE | J. A. KENNEDY

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

Mills, Moose & Co.

BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kenedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Good Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market prices paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton and all kinds of Country produce.

Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

China, Glass & Queensware.

TEA & Chamber Sets, in various styles; also a general assortment of Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, &c, &c, for sale by

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.

Jan. 1, 1856. 30—

JAMES HORAH,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

SALISBURY, N. C.

(One door below R. & A. Murphy's Store,)

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

March 11, 1856. 39—1y.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to move to the West, offers for sale his plantation containing

197 Acres,

lying about three and a half miles from Salisbury on the road leading to Greensboro. The Central North Carolina Rail Road passes through the plantation. There is on the plantation a new two story dwelling house, with all necessary out buildings. About two thirds of the land is well timbered.

The plantation can be divided to suit purchasers into two tracts.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

March 11, 1856. 39—tf.

OYSTERS.

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at $1 12½ per keg, containing each half gallon; or $12 per dozen.

Dec. 11, 1855. 27—tf.

A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT of HATS and CAPS, just receiving by

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

Advertising.

THE Republican Banner now has a weekly circulation of over *ONE THOUSAND* and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

April 14, 1854.

Marble Yard.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.

GEO. VOGLER.

Feb 24, '55 39tf,

Job Work done here.

POETICAL.

WE'RE GETTING ALONG.

BY CHAS. G. LELAND, ESQ.

We're getting along—we're getting along!
Loud rattles the train as it darts away,
Loud answers the steamboat across the bay,
Loud rustles the ship built for "steamer time,"
While the factory looms and bell keep chime:
We're getting along—we're getting along!

We're getting along—we're getting along!
So the telegraph wires vibrate in the breeze,
Harping a tune to the song of the trees,
And the rushing river is singing it still,
With the heaving, clattering water mill:
We're getting along—we're getting along!

We're getting along—we're getting along!
So the steam-press sings, as from it are whirl'd
The flying leaves to a reading world,
And the leaves as they flutter o'er sea and land
Still sing, as they flit from hand to hand,
We're getting along—we're getting along!

We're getting along—we're getting along!
All over the green world broad and wide,
By the foaming river or mountain side,
Where in word or in deed a *thought* hath been,
Or a spirit immortal from God is seen;
And while word and spirit their life prolong
We hear the wond'rous and endless song:
We're getting along—we're getting along!

PEWS—THEIR HISTORY.

In Anglo-Saxon and some Norman churches of early date, a stone bench was made to project within the wall, running round the whole interior except the east end.

In 1319 they are represented as sitting on the ground or standing. About this time the people introduced low, rude three legged stools promiscuously over the church.

Wooden seats were introduced soon after the Norman conquest In 1287 a decree was issued in regard to the wrangling for seats, so common that none should call any seat in the church his own except noblemen and patrons each entering and holding the one he first entered.

As we approach the Reformation, from 1550 to 1540, seats were more appropriated, the entrance being guarded by cross-bars and the initial letters engraved on them.

Immediately after the Reformation, the pew system prevailed, as we learn from a complaint the poor commons addressed to Henry VIII., in 1546, in reference to his decree that a Bible should be in every church at liberty for all to read, because they feared it might be taken into the "quyre" or some "pue." In 1608 galleries were introduced.

As early as 1611, pews were arranged to afford comfort by being baized or cushioned; while the sides around were so high as to avoid being seen by the officers who reported those who did not stand when the name of Jesus mentioned. The services were often greatly protracted, so that many would fall asleep. Hence Swift's pithy allusion:

"A bedstead of the antique mode,
Compact of timber many a load,
Such as our ancestors did use,
Was metamorphosed in pews;
Which still their ancient nature keep,
By lodging folks disposed to sleep."

With the reign of Charles I the reason for the heightening of the sides disappeared.

N. O. Adv.

ARTLESS SIMPLICITY.—One of the sweetest incidents which we have noticed for many a day—and one which shows the effect of early training assisted by a pure and undefiled imagination—has just fallen under our observation. It is thus related: A lady visited New York city and saw a ragged, cold and hungry girl, gazing wistfully at some of the cakes in a shop window. She stopped and taking the little one by the hand led her into the store. Though she was aware that bread might be better for the cold child than cake, yet desiring to gratify the shivering and forlorn one, she bought and gave her the cake she wanted. She then took her to another place, where she procured her a shawl and other articles of comfort. The greateful little creature looked the benevolent lady up full in the face, and with artless simplicity, said, "Are you God's wife?" Did the most eloquent speaker ever employ words to better advantage?

WALLACE'S OAK.—Wallace's Oak, which has stood for centuries as a land mark at Ellerslie, was uprooted by a gale which recently swept over Scotland. This venerable tree has of late years been dwindling away from mature decay. It measured about four or five feet in diameter. Its fall removes one of the most ancient memorials of the great Sir William Wallace. It stood within a short distance of the mansion-house in which tradition says he was born. This famous tree has often been robbed of its branches, for the purpose of manufacturing snuff boxes and other fancy articles.

Judging by the enormous circumference of the dresses worm by young ladies in the present day we feel inclined to assent to the truth of the old saw, that "a miss is as good as mile."

THE NEW DOME CAPITOL.—The estimated cost of the new dome to be placed on the Capitol at Washington City D. C., is $94,000, or, say $1,000,000, in round numbers. It is to be of cast iron, and surely ought to be a very magnificent affair for that money. The national Capitol, with its immense additions and new dome, will be not only the largest, but one of the most expensive edfiices devoted to legislative business in the world.

WONDERFUL MUSICAL AUTOMATON.

A most ingenious piece of musical mechanism was exhibited at Boston on Wednesday evening at the store of Messrs. Kelly and Levin. It is the invention and production of Mons. Van Oecklen, (a musician of much ability who has recently arrived from Holland,) and is in the form of a full sized automical figure of a man, the body of which is filled with complex machinery by which it plays quite artistically on the clarionet, &c. The illusion is so perfect in all respects that at a short distance the figure might well be mistaken for a living artiste.

This android, being six feet in height and dressed in a very elegant Troubadour's costume, is indeed worth seeing as an extraordinary production of genius and labor, both by its playing on the clarionet and its various bodily motions. Acting entirely by the force of its own springs, it produces by internal wind every tone upon its instrument, on which it plays with its fingers in such a graceful, life-like manner that nothing could be preferred to its execution of a rondo of Weber, a fantasy concertante from the Frieschutz, a varied andantino of Beethoven, an introduction with the variations of Beriot, &c., and it is not exaggeration to say that the performance of every piece is united with such a tasteful expression as has hitherto been peculiar to highly cultivated artistes alone. The cresendo, diminuendo, affectueso; &c., are applied with so much accuracy that the inspired musician can hardly surpass this inanimated image.

As soon as Mr. Van Oecklen sits down at the piano to accompany the obligato of the player on the clarionet the automaton begins to act, turning its head and eyes in different directions, while the whole body follows these motions in an easy and natural manner. After looking round a moment or two it turns its face to the pianist to give the signal of commencement; it then brings its instrument to its lips to wet the reed; this it repeats twice, and then begins its solo with all that peculiar motion of head, eyes, mouth, and body, either each separately or in such a happy combination that the most accomplished musician on the clarionet could have no more accuracy, neither better expression of feeling, nor higher energy, in a word, no more efficacious and delightful handling of an instrument.

By its elaborate and artistic construction this curious figure can give thirty-two tunes, and adapt every motion with the greatest ease by blowing and fingering. Sometimes this piano, having several measures of solo, the android not only follows its pauses, but also marks them softly with its lips. It can likewise be made to perform sixteen tunes on the cornet a-piston. After a labor of six years this ingenious production of art has been brought to a perfection which encourages the hopes and ambition of the inventor and maker that the admirers of talent and ingenuity, as well as the public in general, will warmly interest themselves for his long labor and studies.—*Transcript.*

In the absence of other sport, it is said to be popular amusement at the "Pass," in Texas, "to stand on this side of the river and shoot at Mexicans. Not a few of them are killed by the operation." The greasors occasionally return these tokens of distinguished consideration, but with little effect.

WHAT LOVE OF WHISKEY WILL DO.—When the ice broke up in the Ohio River at Marietta recently, and while it was floating down in huge cakes, a man crossed to that town from the Virginia side on floating ice to get a jug filled with whiskey, and having succeeded, recrossed safely in the same way.—*Wash. Union.*

New Cash STORE.

THE subscribers having taken the old stand lately occupied by W. J. Mills, one door above the HARDWARE STORE, take this method of announcing to the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they are receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected Stock of

Fall & Winter Goods.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods

Cloaks, Mantillas, Talmas, Silks, plain and Figured Satins, French & English Merenos, Alpaccas, Delanes, Poplins, Plaids and Prints, Broadcloth, Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimeres, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Satins, Jeans & Kerseys.

Ready-Made Clothing,

Blk. Ribb'd, Fancy, Beaver & Drab Over Coats, Super Fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, Blk. Ridd'd, do., Tweed do., Fancy Plush, and fine Velvet Vests, Fancy Cass & Tweed Pants, Shirts, Plain and Fancy Wool Shirts and Drawers.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Mens Cal and Kip Boots, common do., Mens Calf Brogans, Goat do., Enameled Congress, Womens Kid Excelsiors, Enameled do., Oxford Gaitors, Lasting fig'd do., Misses Enameled do., do. S. Heeled Boots and Childrens Shoes,

In addition to the above, we have a large and varied stock of Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Ribbons, Lace, Edging, Inserting, Fringe, Hosery, Gloves, Kid, Silk, Lisle, Thread, Worstead &c., Ticking, Osnaburgs, Sheetings, Yarn, &c., Sugar, Coffee, Spice, Pepper, Indigo & Madder, Cheese, Mackerell No. 1, 2 & 3, together with everything usually kept in retail Stores, which we offer low for cash or at short credit. Persons visiting Salisbury, will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.

Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 27, 1855. 25—tf.

AN ARISTOCRATIC QUALIFICATION.—The great thorough fare of every large city is boiling over with characters; they loom up in the maze of pedestrians at every step, and are known by their hair, others by their dress, and a majority by their folly. Brown and Smith, two gentlemen well known to every one who walks the street, were out a few days since, when they were met by an overdressed individual who appeared as if he thought he was somebody, and wanted everybody to know it.

"Do you know that chap, Smith," said Brown.

"Yes, I know him, that is, I know of him."

"Well who in the name of sense is he?

"Why, he's a sculptor."

"Such a looking chap as that a sculptor surely you must be mistaken."

"He may not be the kind of a one you mean, but I know that he chisselled a tailor out of a suit of clothes last week."

A LARGE WHALE.—We learn that one of those "sea monsters," a whale, floated ashore some time last week, on the coast of Currituck. We also learn from Mr. Abraham Baum, upon whose land the whale drifted, and who, consequently, is the fortunate possessor of the immense fish, that he is *sixty feet* in length—*thirteen feet* from side to side—*ten feet* from back to belly.—*twelve feet* from one corner of the mouth to the other—*fourteen feet* from the corner of the mouth to the centre of the chin—*twenty-four* broad on the tail, and will weigh a number of tons! Mr. Baum thinks he will be able to obtain about a thousand gallons of oil from him, which, at his estimate, will be worth $250.—*N. C. Sentinel.*

A COMPLIMENT

A lovely girl was bending her head over a rose tree which a lady was purchasing from an Irish basket woman in Covent Garden Market, not long since, when the basket woman, looking kindly at the young beauty, said:

"I axes yer pardon, young lady, but if it's pleasing to ye, I'd thank ye to keep yer cheek away from that there rose, or ye will put the lady out of consait with the color of her flower.

A neater compliment was never uttered.

METHODISM IN THE CRIMEA.—It is said that there are two hundred Methodist soldiers in the British army in the Crimea, that meetings are held regularly on the Sabbath for worship and in the course of the week as often as possible. The soldiers occupy for this purpose an old Greek church. A missonary has been sent to them, and they contribute out of their pay to the support of missions. Protestant worship is also held among the French Protestant soldiers.

SANTA ANNA Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

Read-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in General

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.
MERCHANT TAILORS

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 13—y

Salisbury Female ACADEMY.

THE 4th session of this School, will end on the 29th of February. There will be no vacation; the 5th session will commence immediately and terminate on the 1st of Aug, when a vacation of two months will occur.

TERMS will continue as heretofore viz: Board and tuition per session of 5 months 67,50
Music on Piano 20,00
Use of instrument 2,50
Guitar 10,00
Drawing 10,00
Oil Painting 20,00
French Language 10,00
Latin or Greek with other studies 5,00

For day pupils prices of tuition will vaty from $8 to $15. Contingencies 50 cents.

Pupils entering at any time will be charged thence to the end of the session, without deduction in board or tuition for absence, except in cases of protracted and serious sickness.

JESSE RANKIN, PRINCIPAL.

Feb. 16, 1856. 36—4w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us, are respectfully called upon to pay up by the 15th of February next, as we must have money and longer indulgence will not be given, those failing to comply with this notice may expect to settle with an officer.

We have on hand a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, Blankets, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Carpeting which we will sell cheaper than ever in order to close out our winter stock.

We return our thanks for the liberal patronage received, and hope to merit an increase.

RICHWINE & HARRISON.

January 8, 1856. 30—2m.

COACH MANUFACTORY.

W. M. BARKER

WOULD say to the public, that he has just returned from the Northern Cities with a supply of materials and drafts of the latest style. Having visited the most renowned Manufactories in the United States, he has been enabled to procure drafts of rare beauty and feels himself fully prepared to execute any order in his line. He feels that he can offer greater inducements than ever. Call and see.

Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1855. 20—2m.

We find the following case of divorce made easy, or "every man his own court-house," in a Philadelphia paper. It is very Dutch:

Eloped from her husband, bed and table yesterday, Katarina Michel, of ———. The undersigned requests said Katarina to return home within twenty-four hours, else he will consider himself as divorced from her by law.

HANS MICHEL.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps.
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds.
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending for the same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Oct 23 1852. 1Aprii

Book agents Wanted

TO obtain Subscribers for a Book that will be prized by every Literary and Reading Man as an important NATIONAL WORK.

Being a ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE, embracing personal and critical notices of Authors with passages from their writings, from the earliest period to the present day, by E. A. & G. L. Duyckinck, with more than 300 Potraits of Authors, Views of Colleges and other Literary Institutions, Vignettes of Residences &c., together with more than 400 Autographs.

The Book will be published by Mr. Charles Scribner, New York, in two royal octavo volumes of 1500 pages, printed on superfine paper and new type—will be ready on the 15th of November and SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY AGENTS, subscription PRICE, SEVEN DOLLARS.

A Circular giving full details of discount made to Agents (who will find canvassing for this Book an unusually pleasant and profitable business,) duties required of them &c, will be furnished to persons disposed to engage in the business, by addressing the subscriber, General Agent for the sale of the Work in the States of New York, North and South Carolina and Georgia.

Applicants will please state what district they propose to canvass and whether they have before been engaged in the business.

O. A. ROORBACH.
145 Nassau Street New York.

Oct. 30 1855. 21—7w.

AGUE & FEVER PILLS

AGUE AND FEVER

Positively Cured!

THE

Greatest Remedy ever Discovered.

FOR THE CURE OF

AGUE & FEVER!

FOR SALE AT J. H. ENNISS' BOOK STORE.

NO one need be troubled with AGUE and FEVER a single day, if they will use the above Remedy, which has been tried by hundreds of persons without a single case of failure!

PRICE, 50 cents a Box, or two Boxes mailed free of postage for $1.

Salisbury, Oct. 2, 1855. 18—tf.

The great Southern Weekly!

THE SPECTATOR

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR.

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the southern dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper

OF SOUTHERN INTEREST AND CHARACTER.

The general plan of the paper is as follows; It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

The SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

TERMS.

One copy one year - - $2 00
Sixteen copies one year - - 15 00
One copy to the maker of the club.

No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to

AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.

Aug. 23, 1855. 13—12w

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The Schooner Maria E. Smith, which was seized in Boston harbor last summer on suspicion of being a slaver, has been captured and carried into Babia, where she attempted to land 320 negroes brought from Africa. It is said that 480 died on the passage.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of

Ready-made Clothing

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.

F. H. BAUM & CO.

Jan. 8, 1856. 30—tf.

P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
CABINET WARE ROOMS,
On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,

in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splended assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their intirest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Buteaus, plain do. d., French Bedsteads, Common, do. do,, Rocking Chairs. Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.

WM. WILHELM,
HENRY MOORE.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1856. 39—1y.

TISBURY, MARTHAS VINEYARD

This may certify that I have used Davis Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs colds &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine. JAMES C. LOOMER.

Pastor of the Baptist Church.

This may certify, that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer in numerious cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaint, (particulaly for children.) and it is in my opinion, superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases.

P. S. When given to children, I have always combined it with syrup of gum arabac, say ten drops to a tea spoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts. A HUNTING. M. D.

This certifies, that I have for several years used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family in several of those casees for which it is recommended and find it a very useful family medicine. A BRONSON,

Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Fall River.

FROM INDIA.

[Extract from a letter received from Rev. B. C. Thomas]

TAVOY. November 18. 1853.

Messrs. P Davis & Son sirs: The Karens here have no more confidence in the charms of their ancestors. They desire rational remedies for the sick By various means, principally thro' the agency of the Rev. D. L. Brayten. these people have become acquainted with your medicine, and their demand or it is to me very surprising. I now have by me orders for more than fifty bottles; but I have not got one bottle; I therefore wish you to send me a quanity, and I will pay you through the Treasurer of the Missionary Union. There is no medicine which stands so high on the estimation of the Karens of these provincies as the Pain Killer, and I feel willing to gratify them, as I entertain a very high opinion of his worth B. C. THOMAS

Let all afflicted read the following, from the St. Louis Union:—

STILLWATER, Minnesota Territory,

SIR.—I deem it a duty I owe to society, especially to the afflicted, to offer this testimonial in favor of that estimable medicine, *Perry Davis's Vegtable Pain killer.*

When passing through Galena, some two weeks ago, I Purchased at your agency a 25 cent bottle. I was then suffering from a severely bruised hand. I applied it in the store, and was astonished at the almost instantaneous relief. Before I left the store, the inflammation was removed, and in less than an hour the pain ceased. In two days my hand was well as ever. Finding it to be *really* a remedy, I determined to try its effects as a curative for the Piles, to which I had been a martyr for *years*.—I had not, I confess, *much* confidence, because I had already tried numberless nostrums, with out deriving any substantial benefit; but I am rejoiced to say that my doubts were soon removed. After *five* dressings, my Piles were amongst the things that had been. I am now entirely free from them, and in as good health as ever I was in my life.

I have recommended the Pain Killer to others similarly afflicted, and always with good effect. Several of the Captains of the Upper River boats carry with them a constant supply, and consider it one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,
JOSEPH O. MARTIN.

Sold in SALISBURY by SILL & SILL Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.

JOB OFFICE.

Having received a large supply of
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
JOB TYPS,

We are now prepared to execute all kinds of
JOB WORK,
SUCH AS
CARDS HAND BILLS
PAMPHLETS, &c. &c.,
Neatly, Cheaply, and Expeditiously.
CALL AT THE "BANNER" OFFICE

Rowan House.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so orderly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all *twenty-one* rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (48) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

SOMETHING NEW.

Will you Ride or Walk.

BELL, EARNHART, & CO.,

HAVE opened a Livery or Public Stable, near the Depot in the town of Salisbury, where they will hold themselves in readiness to hire

Horses and Vehicles

to the public, and also to furnish Conveyances and Drivers to any point from Salisbury. They will also hold themselves in readiness to do any Drayage that may be desired in the town to and from the Depot on short notice, and also with teams and wagons to haul any Goods or

Freight,

that may be wanted to any point remote from this place.

Stock Drivers will find our stable and lot open for their accommodation, if desired.

Our terms shall be made as easy as possible We would inform the public that we have employed Mr. JOHN A. SNIDER to superintend our business, and that he is our authorized Agent.

Horses kept on hand for sale.

Salisbury, January 5, 1855. 1y32.

A. BETHUNE, TAILOR,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

NO. 4, SPRING'S ROW.

4 DOORS EAST OF THE CHARLOTTE BANK.

Feb. 16, '55. 38-tf

Land and Mill for Sale!

A RARE opportunity is here presented by the subscriber to any one wishing to purchase the above property. The tract consists of

150 Acres

of the best Land in Rowan County, about half of which is most splendidly timbered, and the other is under a high state of Cultivation. On the tract is also a large and excellent meadow.

THE MILL

is newly repaired, and is situated at a good distance from any other Mill, and has heretofore commanded an extensive patronage. Its situation, in the midst of as fine grain growing land as there is in the country, would make it a safe investment to any one desiring to purchase such property.

The land lies 13 miles west of Salisbury, adjoining the lands of Maria Cowan, Robert Harris and others. Terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser, if application be made soon to me at my residence 6 miles West of Salisbury on the Lincoln road. For particulars apply as above.

RICHARD H. COWAN.

September 18, 1855. 16—tf.

Marble Yard.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.

GEO. VOGLER.

Feb 24, '55 39tf,

Removal!

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Murphy, McRee & Co. to the corner immediately opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 23—

NICE THINGS.

NO. 1, 2 & 3 Mackerel, in Bbls., half Bbls., quarter Bbls., and Kets.
Spiced Salmon, Pickled Herring, in Kets,
Sardines, Lobsters, smoked Herring,
Pickles, Catsups-Sauces,
Teas, Pepper, Spice, Ginger,
Java, Laguaria and Rio Coffee,
Mocha Coffee, Macceroni,
Brown, Crushed and Refined Sugar,
Loaf Sugar, Rice,
Buckwheat Flour, Herring Roe,
And many other articles suitable for family use, just received and for sale by

MILLS, MOOSE & Co.

Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

Boots & Shoes.

Gents Fine Calf Boots and Shoes.
Ladies Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Shoes and Boots.
Misses Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Brogans.
And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c.
Just received and for sale by

MILLS, MOOSE & Co.

Salisbury, Feb. 12 1856. 1y—35.

Job Work done here.